The Bedford Inquirer

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the Government. Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King.
april:'65.-1y.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan6'65-ly.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

U. S. HOTEL,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.
D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.
jan6:65.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—ft.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
No. 709 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
This Hotel is pleasantly situated on the North side of Chestnut st., a few doors above Seventh.
Its central locality makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting the City on business or pleasure.
ap28:3m CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Manager

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—zs.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 Arch St. above 5th Phila.
Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE. mar34:3m.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864—tf.

O YES! O YES!
The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.
Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa*

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

KURBORROW & LUTZ, Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1865. Vol 38: No. 20.

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
JEWELERS,
303 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
(CORNER DUANE STREET.)
100,000 WATCHES,
CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, &C.
WORTH $500,000.
To be Sold at ONE DOLLAR each without regard to Value.
AND NOT TO BE PAID UNTIL YOU KNOW WHAT YOU WILL RECEIVE.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES
ALL TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH

100	Gold Hunting Cases Watches	each $100.00
100	Gold Watches	60.00
200	Ladies' Watches	35.00
500	Silver Watches	$15.00 to $25.00
600	Gold Neck and Vest Chains	12.00 to 15.00
1000	Chatelain and Guard Chains	5.00 to 15.00
3000	Vest and Neck Chains	4.00 to 12.00
4000	Solitaire Jet & Gold Brooches	4.00 to 8.00
4000	Coral, Lava, Garnet, Brooches	3.00 to 8.00
7000	Gold, Jet, Opal, &c. Ear Drops	3.00 to 8.00
5000	Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins	3.00 to 8.00
6000	Oval Band Bracelets	3.00 to 8.00
2000	Chased Bracelets	5.00 to 10.00
3500	California Diamond Pins, Rings	2.50 to 8.00
2000	Gold Watch Keys	2.50 to 6.00
5000	Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs	2.00 to 8.00
3000	Gold Thimbles	4.00 to 6.00
5000	Miniature Lockets	2.00 to 7.00
3000	Miniature Lockets, Magic	4.00 to 9.00
2500	Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.	2.00 to 6.00
3000	Fob and Ribbon Slides	2.00 to 5.00
5000	Chased Gold Rings	2.00 to 5.00
4000	Stone Set Rings	2.00 to 6.00
6500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry; jet, gold,	5.00 to 15.00
6000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry	3.00 to 10.00
8000	Gold Pens, silver case & pencil	4.00 to 8.00
4000	Gold Pens, ebony holder & case	6.00 to 10.00
6000	Gold Pens, Mounted holder	2.00 to 6.00

All the goods in the above List will be sold, without reservation, for ONE DOLLAR EACH. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes sealed and mixed. These envelopes will be sent by mail, or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate, you will see what article it represents and it is optfonal with you to send one dollar, and receive the article named, or any other in the list of same value.

By this mode we give selections from a varied stock of fine goods, of the best make and latest styles, and of intrinsic worth, at a nominal price, while all have a chance of securing articles of the very highest value.

In all transactions by mail we charge for forwarding the Certificate, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cents each. Five certificates will be sent for $1; Eleven for $2; Thirty for $5; Sixty five $10; and One Hundred for $15.

SECURE A CERTIFICATE!

There is no hazard or risk. There are no blanks. Every Certificate represents an article. As we sell none of the lower grades of Jewelry no person can receive less than the value of their money, and they may get an article worth five, ten, or a hundred fold!

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Every person knows what they will receive before the article is paid for. On receipt of a Certificate you see what article it represents, and it is, of course, at your option to take it, or any other article in our List of the same value.

We guarantee entire satisfaction to every purchaser, and if there should be any person dissatisfied with any article received from us, they may immediately return it and the amount paid will be refunded. One trial will prove to any that this sale gives purchasers greater advantages than any other ever proposed.

AGENTS.—We allow those acting as Agents Ten Cents on each Certificate ordered, provided their remittance amounts to One Dollar.

They will collect 25 cents for every Certificate, and, retaining 10 cents, remit to us 15 cents for each. Address, GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
ap14 303 Broadway, New York.

THE STUMP ISLAND OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL - - - $120,000.
Development Fund $21,000
120,000 Shares, par value $1

No certificates of stock to be issued to the corporators until 21,000 shall have been sold for the benefit of all the stockholders, in the further development of the Company's property.

PRESIDENT,
WM. HARTLEY, Bedford, Pa.
SECRETARY & TREASURER,
Hon. S. L. RUSSELL, Bedford, Pa.
DIRECTORS,
Hon. T. B. SHANNON, M. C., California.
W. D. MCKINSTRY, Mercersburg, Pa.
Hon. SAMUEL DAVIS, Bedford, Pa.
J. M. SHOEMAKER, " "
G. W. RUPP, " "

The property of this company is all owned in fee simple and is all paid for, and consists of the following tracts: 1st. That valuable island, known as the "Lower Stump Creek Island," containing 2 acres and 93 perches, situated in the Allegheny river, at the mouth of the Clarion river. On this island a derrick was erected in the spring of 1861, and an engine placed on the grounds, but the war breaking out, the parties sold off and enlisted.

2d. The "Upper Stump Creek Island," is situate but a few rods above the lower island, containing 4 acres and 20 perches, 4 acres of which are owned by this company, on which are erected a house, stable, &c. Neither of these islands is liable to overflow, and both are well protected by stone and trees against washing. By reference to the map of Pennsylvania, it will be observed that the Clarion river empties into the Allegheny at a point due south from Oil Creek, and as oil is found at Freeport, on this line further south, we have every reason to believe that these islands are in the very centre of the great oil belt of Pennsylvania. Besides all this, they lie far below the coal measures.

The company also owns 1 acre and 61 perches of land about 5½ miles above the upper island, at the mouth of Ritchey Run, near the town of Emlenton, Venango Co., Pa., upon which is the celebrated Fox and Widel well, with new engine, derrick, building, &c., &c., and well bored to the depth of 420 feet. This well was tubed at 350 feet, and in a few hours pumping yielded about one barrel of oil, but the proprietors determined to sink it deeper, and the company will, as soon as possible, sink this well if necessary to the depth of 1000 feet or more. The "Stump Islands Company" ownes the *whole* interest in well, fixtures and land, and "Development Fund" will be amply sufficient to complete this well and sink others in the Islands. There is besides, room enough on the Ritchey Run tract for several more wells.

The property owned by this company is all *practical* boring territory, and persons acquainted with the lands along the Allegheny and other oil streams, will bear testimony that we have more *practical* boring surface than many of the 300 acre tracts contain.

In addition to this, our basis will compare favorably, with the large majority of Companies, whose Capital stock is five times as great.

The services of an efficient Superintendent have been obtained, and the Directors are determined to prosecute operations vigorously.

Persons desirous of securing a portion of the 21,000 shares of stock, must apply soon, to Hon. S. L. Russell, Bedford Penn'a.; at whose office subscription books have been opened for the sale of Stocks, at $1.00 per share.
Feb. 10, 1865.

CALL AT
CRAMER & CO.'S
IF YOU WANT
CHEAP GOODS!
THERE YOU WILL FIND
A Good Stock;
ALL OF WHICH IS OFFERED
AT PRICES CORRESPONDING WITH
THE GREAT DECLINE.
April 7, 1865.

Select Poetry.

A POEM RECITED BY MR. LINCOLN.

Mr. F. B. Carpenter gives the following account of the poem we present below which has now a most melancholy interest, in view of the sad fate of the President. Mr. Carpenter says: The circumstances under which this copy was written are these: I was with the President alone one evening in his room, during the time I was painting my large picture at the White House last year. He presently threw aside his pen and papers and began to talk to me of Shakspeare. He sent little "Tad," his son, to the library to bring a copy of the plays, and then read to me several of his favorite passages, showing genuine appreciation of the great poet. Relapsing into a sadder strain, he laid the book aside, and leaning back in his chair, said:

"There is a poem which has been a great favorite with men for years, which was first shown to me when a young man by a friend and which I afterward saw and cut from a newspaper and learned by heart. I would," he continued, "give a great deal to know who wrote it, but I have never been able to ascertain."

Then half closing his eyes he repeated to me the lines which I enclose to you. Greatly pleased and interested, I told him I would like, if ever an opportunity occurred, to write them down from his lips. He said he would some time try to give them to me. A few days afterward he asked me to accompany him to the temporary studio of Mr. Swayne the sculptor, who was making a bust of him at the Treasury Department. While he was sitting for the bust, I was suddenly reminded of the poem, and said to him that then would be a good time to dictate it to me. He complied, and sitting upon some books at his feet, as nearly as I can remember, I wrote the lines down, one by one, from his lips.

OH! WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD?

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift, fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around, and together be laid;
And the young and the old, and the low and the high,
Shall moulder to dust and together shall lie.

The infant a mother attended and loved;
The mother that infant's affection who proved;
The husband that mother and infant who blessed,
Each, all, are away to their dwellings of Rest.

The hand of the king that the sceptre hath borne;
The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn;
The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave,
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.

The peasant whose lot was to sow and to reap;
The herdsman who climbed with his goats up the steep;
The beggar who wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

So the multitude goes, like the flower or the weed
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same our fathers have been;
We see the same sights our fathers have seen—
We drink the same stream and view the same sun—
And run the same course our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think;
From the death we are shrinking our fathers would shrink;
To the life we are clinging they also would cling;
But it speeds for us all, like a bird on the wing.

They loved, but the story we cannot unfold;
They scorned, but the heart of the haughty is cold;
They grieved, but no wail from their slumber will come,
They joyed, but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

They died, aye! they die; we things that are now,
That walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
And make in their dwellings a transcient abode,
Meet the things that are met on their pilgrimage road.

Yes! hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
We mingle together in sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear, the song and the dirge
Still follow each other, like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a breath
From the bosom of health to the paleness of death,
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud
Oh why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

Select Story.

GOING DOWN HILL.

BY MRS. S. P. DOUGHTY.

"That looks bad," exclaimed farmer White, with an expressive shake of the head as he passed a neglected garden, and broken-down fences, in one of his daily walks.

"Bad enough," was the reply of the companion to whom the remark was addressed. "Neighbor Thompson appears to be running down hill pretty fast. I can remember the time when everything around his little place was trim and tidy."

"It is quite to the contrary now," returned the farmer. "The house, outbuildings and grounds all show the want of the master's care. I am afraid Thompson is in the downward path."

"He always appeared to be a steady, industrious man," rejoined the second speaker. "I have a pair of boots on at this moment, of his make, and they have done me good service."

"I have generally employed him for myself and family," was the reply, "and I must confess that he is a good workman; but nevertheless, I believe I shall step into Jack Smith's this morning and order a pair of boots, of which I stand in need. I always make it a rule never to patronize those who appear to be running behindhand. There is generally some risk in helping those who do not try to help themselves."

"Very true; and as my wife desired me to see about a pair of shoes for her this morning, I will follow your example and call upon Jack Smith. He is no great favorite of mine, however—an idle, quarrelsome fellow."

"And yet he seems to be getting ahead in the world," answered the farmer, "and I am willing to give him a lift. But I have an errand at the butcher's. Step in with me for a moment. I will not detain you."

At the butcher's they met the neighbor who had been the subject of their previous conversation. He certainly presented a rather shabby appearance, and in his choice of meat there was a regard to economy which did not escape the observation of farmer White,

After a few passing remarks the poor shoemaker took his departure, and the butcher opened his account book with a somewhat anxious air, saying, as he charged the bit of meat—

"I believe it is time that neighbor Thompson and I came to a settlement. Short accounts make long friends."

"No time to lose, I should say," remarked the farmer.

"Indeed! Have you heard of any trouble neighbor White?"

"No, I have heard nothing; but a man has the use of his eyes, you know, and I never trust any one with my money who is evidently going down hill."

"Quite right, and I will send in my bill this evening. I have only delayed on account of the sickness which the poor man has had in his family all winter. I suppose he must have run behindhand a little, but still I must take care of number one."

"Speaking of Mr. Thompson, are you?" observed a bystander, who appeared to take an interest in the conversation. "Going down hill, is he? I must look out for myself then. He owes me quite a snug sum for leather. I did intend to give him another month's credit; but, on the whole, I guess the money would be safer in my pocket."

Here the four worthies separated, each with his mind filled with the affairs of neighbor Thompson, the probability that he was going down hill, and the best way of giving him a push.

In another part of the village similar scenes were passing.

"I declare!" exclaimed Mrs. Bennet, the dressmaker, to a favorite assistant, as she hastily withdrew her head from the window whence she had been gazing on the passers by, "if there is not Mrs. Thompson, the shoemaker's wife, coming up the steps with a parcel in her hand. She wants to engage me to do her spring work, I suppose, but I think it would be a venture. Every one says they are running down hill, and it is a chance if I ever get my pay."

"She has always paid up promptly," was the reply.

"True, but that was in the days of her prosperity. I cannot afford to run any risk."

The entrance of Mrs. Thompson prevented further conversation.

She was evidently surprised at the refusal of Mrs. Bennet to do any work for her; but as a great pressure of business was pleaded as an excuse, there was nothing to be said, and she soon took her leave.

Another application proved equally unsuccessful. It was strange how busy the village dressmakers had suddenly become.

On her way home the poor shoemaker's wife met the teacher of a small school in the neighborhood, where two of her children attended.

"Ah! Mrs. Thompson, I am glad to see you," was the salutation. "I was about calling at your house. Would it be convenient to settle our little account this afternoon?"

"Our account!" was the surprised reply. "Surely the term has not yet expired!"

"Only half of it; but my present rule is to collect my money at that time. It is a plan which many of the teachers have adopted of late."

"I was not aware that there had been any change in your rules, and I have made arrangements to meet the bill at the usual time I fear it will not be in my powr to do so sooner."

The countenance of the teacher showed great disappointment, and, as soon as she had passed on in a different direction, she muttered to herself—

"Just as I expected. I shall never get a cent. Everybody says that they are going down hill. I must get rid of the children in some way. Perhaps I may get a pair or two of shoes for payment for the half quarter, if I manage right, but it will never do to go on in this way."

A little disconcerted by her interview with the teacher, Mrs. Thompson stepped into a neighboring grocery to purchase some trifling articles of family stores.

"I have a little account against you. Will it be convenient for Mr. Thompson to settle it this evening?" asked the civil shopkeeper as he produced the desired article.

"Is it the usual time for settling?" was the surprised inquiry.

"Well, not exactly; but money is very tight just now, and I am anxius to get in all that is due me. In future, I intend keeping short accounts. There is your little bill, if you would like to look at it. I will call around this evening. It is but a small affair."

"Thirty dollars is no small sum to us just now," thought Mrs. Thompson, as she pursued her way towards home. "It seems strange that all these payments must be made just now, while we are struggling to recover from the heavy expenses of the winter. I cannot understand it."

Her perplexity was increased upon finding her husband with two bills in his hand, and with a countenance expressive of anxiety and concern.

"Look, Mary," he said, as she entered, "here are two unexpected calls for money: one from the doctor, and the other from the dealer in leather from whom I purchased my last stock. They are both very urgent for immediate payment, although they have always been willing to wait a few months until I could make some arrangements to meet their claims. But misfortunes never come singly, and if a man once gets a little behindhand, trouble seems to pour in upon him."

"Just so," replied his wife. "The neighbors think we are going down hill, and every one is ready to give us a push. Here are two more bills for you: one from the grocer and the other from the teacher."

Reply was prevented by a knock at the door, and the appearance of a lad who presented a neatly-folded paper, and then disappeared.

"The butcher's account, as I live!" exclaimed the astonished shoemaker. "What is to be done Mary? So much money to be paid out, and very little coming in; for some of my customers have left me, although my work has always given satisfaction. If I could only have as much employment as usual, and the usual credit allowed, I could soon satisfy all these claims; but to meet them now is impossible, and the acknowledgment of my inability will send us still further on the downward path."

"We must do our best, and trust in Providence," was the consolatory remark of his wife, as a second knock at the door aroused the fear that another creditor was about to appear.

But the benevolent countenance of Uncle Joshua, a rare but very welcome visitor, presented itself. Seating himself in the comfortable chair which Mary hastened to hand to him, he said, in his somewhat eccentric but friendly manner—

"Well, good folks, I understand that the world does not go quite so well with you as formerly. What is the trouble?"

"There need be no trouble, sir," was the reply, "if men would not try to add to the afflictions which the Almighty sees to be necessary for us. The winter was a trying one. We met with sickness and misfortune which we endeavored to bear with patience. All would now go well if those around me were not determined to push me in the downward path."

"But there lies the difficulty, friend Thompson. This is a selfish world. Everybody, or at least a great majority, care only for number one. If they see a poor neighbor going down hill, their first thought is whether it will effect their own interests and provided they can secure themselves, they care not how soon he goes to the bottom. The only way is to keep up appearances. Show no signs of going behindhand and all will be well."

"Very true uncle Joshua; but how is this to be done? Bills which I did not expect to be called to meet for the next three months are pouring in upon me. My best customers are leaving me for a more fortunate rival. In short, I am on the brink of ruin, and naught but a miracle can save me."

"A miracle which is very easily wrought I imagine, my good friend. What is the amount of these debts which press so heavily upon you, and how soon, in the common course of events, could you discharge them?"

"They do not exceed one hundred dollars" replied the shoemaker; "and, with my usual run of work, I could make all right in three or four months."

"We will say six," was the answer. "I will advance you one hundred and fifty dollars for six months. Pay every cent that you owe, and with the remainder of the money make some slight addition or improvement in your house, and put everything about the grounds in neat order. Try this plan for a few weeks, and we will see what effect it has upon our worthy neighbors. No, no, never mind thanking me. I am only trying an experiment on human nature, I know you of old, and have no doubt that my money is safe in your hands."

Weeks passed by. The advice of uncle Joshua had been strictly followed, and the change in the shoemaker's prospects was, indeed, wonderful. He was now spoken of as one of the most thriving men in the village, and many marvelous stories were told to account for the sudden alteration in his affairs. It was generally agreed that a distant relative had bequeathed to him a legacy which had entirely relieved him of his pecuniary difficulties.

Old customers and new ones crowded in upon him. They had never before realized the beauty and durability of his work. The polite butcher selected the best pieces of meat for his inspection, and was totally indifferent as to the time of payment. The dealer in leather called to inform him that the very best hides awaited his orders. The teacher accompanied the children home to tea, and spoke in high terms of their improvement, pronouncing them among her best scholars. The dressmaker suddenly found herself free from the great press of work, and in a friendly note expressed her desire to oblige Mrs. Thompson in any way in her power.

"Just as I expected," exclaimed uncle Joshua, rubbing his hands exultingly, as the grateful shoemaker called upon him, at the expiration of six months, with the money which had been loaned him in the hour of need. "Just as I expected. A strange world! They are ready to push a man up hill if he seems to be ascending and just as ready to push him down if they fancy that his face is turned that way. In future, neighbor Thompson, let everything around you wear an air of prosperity, and you will be sure to prosper."

And, with a satisfied air, uncle Joshua placed his money in his pocket-book, ready to meet some other claim upon his benevolence, whilst he whom he had thus befriended, with light steps and cheerful countenance, returned to his happy home.

Miscellaneous.

THE REBELS GOING HOME.

A letter from City Point, Va., to the Springfield Republican contains the following:

Yet there was never more of varied interest in the sights and sounds at this hinge of army movements than just at present. The officers and men of the army of Northern Virginia are now hurrying hence to their homes in different parts of the South, according to the terms of their surrender, while representatives of all the corps aiding in their defeat are passing back and forth, and Union citizens, long wanderers from their homes, are returning to the disenthralled cities, or those imprisoned within the rescued territory are on their way North once more. Lee's broken army certainly presents—judging from the large number of its members now here—one of the most wretched sights that could be looked upon. The lowest creatures in the vilest dens of our Northern cities, and the forlorn and semi barbarous isolated dwellers in the most shamefully neglected border district of any rural community in our Eastern States, even the degraded, half-idiotic children of incest in some of our country almshouses, seem superior in all that goes to indicate true manhood to very many of the poor beings who with sallow, dirt-begrimed faces, dull, fish eyes, long, yellow, uncombed hair, and meaningless expression of countenance, clad in rags and seemingly at home in filth, wallow on the ground near the provost marshal's, while their comrades are having their paroles stamped for transportation. I have often seen the rebel soldiers on the picket line, in battle, as prisoners, and in the streets of the cities of rebeldom, therefore it is not the strangeness of the motley attire or the peculiar southern complexion, of these men which impresses me, but it is the indicated depth which was reached when Davis's conscription gathered up these caricatures upon humanity, not merely from the cradle and the grave, but from the idiot asylums and the hitherto unexplored regions of slave barbarism, that is startling in this exhibition.

"We rebels look rather hard to you who are accustomed to seeing Federal soldiers in uniform," said an intelligent rebel sergeant as he noticed my expression of mingled wonderment and disgust at the appearance of some peculiarly repulsive groups near him, this morning. "Yes, indeed!" was all the reply I could make to him. That same sergeant said, a few minutes later, that he cried like a child when he learned that Lee had surrendered. He wanted to fight it out, for he believed in the cause. He was a genuine rebel, and of more intellect than those for whose appearance he apologized. There were others like him in the long line which filed past the provost's window. And officers were there, some of them haughty and insolent in bearing as ever. Not a few in showy uniforms of gray and gold strutted about with all their badges of rank displayed, and swords clattering at their sides as they walked, to the great disgust of the Union soldiers. Cavalry, artillery, infantry, engineers and naval officers and men were to be seen, not by the score alone, but by hundreds, and even up to thousands. There were many glad enough to be at length released from military pressure, some who had been always unwilling soldiers, others who had fought themselves tired of the bad bargain of their enlistment. "My home is Norfolk," said one of the latter class.—"Ninety-five of us came out from there in one company four years ago; but only five of us go back. And one of them has lost the use of one of his arms," he added, pointing to his left arm secured in a sling. Said another, in comment on the fearful loss to the Southern States of blood of their best sons, "They says you fellers wouldn't miss your army up North, there's so many men in your streets." That's quite true," was the response. "Why down South you wouldn't see nothin' but military men 'cept mourners."

THE TERRIBLE CALAMITIES IN THE HOUR OF TRIUMPH.

The assured triumph of the nation, the lifting of all the clouds of doubt and despondency of the last four years, is filled with horror and pain by assassination and by the dreadful slaughter of our returning soldiers by supposed accidents. All the dangers of transit both by land and sea seem to have culminated to kill the soldiers who have escaped the dangers of battle and the horrors of Southern imprisonment. What a multitude of longing hopes, just bounding with the assurance of speedy fruition; what a mass of yearning affection for homes, parents, wives, children and all the loved ones—separated by years of absence, saved through a thousand perils, and now exulting in the prospect of swift re-union, never more to part—were in a moment brought into the presence of despair and death in the most horrible shape, when fifteen hundred of our returned soldiers were destroyed by the steamer Sultana!

What wide-spread grief does this catastrophe carry to families in the North; a grief destitute of even the stern solace that pertains to death on the battlefield! It is but a little while since a similar slaughter, then thought terrible in magnitude though but a fraction of this, occurred by the loss of an ocean steamer. The frequency of accidents to railroad trains conveying our soldiers recently delivered from Southern cruel bondage, must have struck the public mind. This coincidence and succession of fatalities, suggests irresistibly a system and method. And there is everything in concurrent circumstances, in the notorious Southern disposition, and in previous attempts, to give force to the suspicion.

The destruction of passenger steamers is an organized system of Southern warfare. We need not recall the examples of it. It has been frequently carried into execution on the Mississippi. Taking passage in passenger steamers on the ocean and lakes, to rise and overpower the crew and destroy the vessel or use her to commit other pir acies, has been acknowledged by the insurgent leader Davis to be done by his warrant. So also have robberies of Northern villages, by gangs organized in Canada. So also the secret obstruction of railroads, to precipitate passenger trains to destruction. Recently several cases of arson are announced, as traced to paroled rebel soldiers. Arson was organized to fire Northern cities. Assassination of the heads of civil Government, and which it was intended to include the leading Generals, is brought into play to revive or avenge a defeated cause.

Is it not in accordance with all this—these deeds and this notorious character, that these insurgents should conspire to sink, explode and fire the vessels conveying our returning soldiers? Are we not making the lives of our brave soldiers who have conconquered these savages in the field, and the lives and property of loyal citizens in the north and in the lately called border States, cheap, by our loose way of turning these double perjured villains loose into society upon parole? We entreat our authorities to reserve some of the outbursts of mercy for the survivors of the brave men who have tants who have ever been true to the Government, and who in the border States have faced constant perils in their fidelity.—*Cin. Gazette.*

FREEDOM OF THOUGHT IN FRANCE

Louis Napolean is in a fix. He invited criticism upon his "Life of Cæsar," but he trusted the critics would remember that he was emperor as well as author. Prof. Rogeard has failed to do this, and perceiving, as all the world has done, that the imperial historian defended his own policy in that of his hero, he has attacked it mercilessly under the same disguise. The London Spectator says of him:—

"He has poured out knowledge and hatred together, in a pamphlet which has made all Paris ring. Such a diatribe—so scathing, and so full of point, so bitter in its irony, so ruinous in its exposure of facts, so truthful, and so dangerously full of invention—has not appeared even against the second empire, and it is all a critique, upon Augustus! Why should no one criticise Augustus or Julius? No reason in the world only you perceive if Augustus, in 1865, will write the life of Julius as a defence of his own regime, criticism of Augustus suggests something very like criticism of the imperial author. As a fact it is, under the guise of a criticism, a diatribe—a diatribe such as Frenchmen love, boiling over with hate and wit, malignity and point, libel and eloquence, unprincipled assertion and noble defence of living principle. Augustus is attacked on every side, in his private life as his public, his government and his book, his friends and his empire, with cruel force.

"What was Napoleon to do? He was author, and here was a free criticism of his book; but then, he was emperor, and here was a scathing criticism of the empire. He was bound by his literary position to smile and pass on, by his throne to bid the lictors strike; for, if Labienus pass untouched, the empire was at an end. The struggle was perhaps a fierce one, but it was short, and, within a fortnight of the permission to criticise, M. Rogeard was flying for his life, fiercely pursued by the lictors of Augustus. We question if he is safe even in Belgium, nor can we absolutely condemn the emperor. Mark the position of the emperor. But one free French criticism of his book has appeared, and that is suppressed as absolutely as all English criticism, and its author is flying for his life or in just fear of expatriation to Cayenne. The imperial author is declared to smart under a review; Augustus asks for impartial criticism, but nods to his lictors when it becomes too hostile—the author descends from the throne to rage at a bitter gibe. That is not in the position in which a ruler of France retains respect, but it is the position forced on him at once by the vanity of authorship and the logic of despotism, by the anger of the orator and the necessities of the autocrat. We repeat, it would have been wiser for Napoleon not to have written."—*Lutheran and Missionary.*

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JACKSON.—The attempt of Lawrence to assassinate President Jackson, says the Washington *Intelligencer*, April 18th, is called to mind as the only instance of any known attack upon any one of our Presidents. Upon the occasion of the funeral of Warren R. Davis, at the Capital, while the President was under the eastern portico, and surrounded by members of the Cabinet and officers of the government, members of Congress and others, Lawrence approached within a few feet of the President, and aiming a pistol at him, snapped it. It did not explode. Dropping that pistol, he snapped another with like result. The President, at the second snap, had his arm raised against the assassin. Lawrence did not attempt to escape. He was brought to the City Hall, where witnesses were examined. When asked what explanation he wished to make, he merely said that he should not contradict what had been stated by so many respectable men. Lawrence was a native of England. Some of his family lived here. He was of feeble mind, and subject to mental aberration at times. He was sent to a lunatic asylum. He had no accomplices, and no apparent political motive.

SPRING TIME.—As warm weather approaches, many begin to feel debilitated, lose their appetite, decline in weight and suffer from lassitude, depression and actual disease, all of which may be prevented, at least to those who mainly live in doors, (hard out door workers do not suffer from these things) if as the spring opens, a wise method of eating were adopted. No meats should be eaten except for breakfast, and even for that salt meat or fish would be better for two or three mornings in each week. Nothing should be taken for supper, but dry bread and a single cup of hot tea of some kind. Dinner should be made exclusively of soups, vegetables, farina, fruits and sour sauces or spinnage, and nothing should be eaten between meals; for by thus avoiding fats, oils, sweets and meats which are almost wholly heat-producing, the innumerable "spring fevers" which pervade all classes of sedentary persons, would be almost wholly prevented. But who is wise enough to practise these self-denials? not one in a thousand. —*Dr. Hall.*

QUININE.—Alexander the Great died of the common remittent fever at Babylon, and Oliver Cromwell was carried off by ague. A few doses of quinine would, doubtless, have saved their lives, and might have materially influenced the course of history. But when the great Macedonian expired, the medicinal virtues of Peruvian bark, produced by the Chinchona trees, were unknown outside of their native forests; and when our Lord Protector breathed his last, they were just beginning to be known in London. Since then the value of quinine has been appreciated; and who shall say how many valuable lives are daily saved by its administration? In low, marshy situations, where ague prevails, and in the tropics it has become indispensable. All the pluck, enterprise and devotion of modern explorers, would, in many instances, have been completely neutralized by deadly climates, if it had not been for abundant supplies of this medicine; and aided by the same silent agent, Europeans have been able to plant happy homes in districts which, without this powerful aid would have simply been their burial places.

JUST AS IT SHOULD BE.—The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* in reference to the English rebel allies will incur by the collapse of the rebellion justly observes: "The late Rebel loan was decided with the capture of Lee. Their bonds are not worth a penny on the pound, a mill on the dollar, and the effect in England will be interesting to us in America. The crash which will follow upon the receipt of the news will not cause us much grief. They have brought it upon themselves; let them bear the punishment. They risked as an investment their funds in Confederate bonds. The Confederate bonds are worthless, and their credit will shortly be so also. Frazer, Trenholm & Co. only opened the lists; long lines will follow, and the commercial crash will become general. The Germans have avoided making such investments, and it is principally upon England that the weight of losses will fall. The

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1865.

GUERRILLA WARFARE.

Our trans-atlantic cousins, backed by the Copperheads, were wont to tell us on all occasions, since the rebellion began to decline, that the overthrow of the rebel armies would only be the commencement of the horrors of war. The armies of the Confederacy they claimed would spread over the entire Southern territory as one vast swarm of locusts carrying death and destruction to every antagonistic obstacle. Armies were to be swept out of existence by detachments, loyal and patriotic citizens murdered, property destroyed, the nation scarred until the whole land bore the appearance of the passage of the angel of destruction. Happily for us, however, the aristocratic savans of Europe, and their tory allies in this country are no better at divining the future than persons who have not set themselves up as prophets. For our part we have never supposed for a moment that guerrilla warfare could be successfully carried on after the destruction of the great armies which were its neucleus, and the individual who could come to this conclusion, understanding the topography of our country, did so because he desired the inauguration of such a system of murder and rapine.

The last few weeks have entirely solved this much cherished and skillfully cultivated theory. Since the surrender of the armies of Lee and Johnston the guerrilla chiefs have given up all hope of success, and abandoned their ignominious cause by surrendering or disbanding their cut-throats. Thisis the case of Jeff. Thompson and Mosby. A few short weeks ago and these worthies commanded the admiration of every sympathizer throughout the world, to-day there are "none to do them reverence." To these characters pre-emanently did the rebels at heart look for the great feats which were to tire out the Government and compel it to acknowledge Southern Rights; and we may justly assert that no men in the country understood what could be done in this respect than the two chieftains above named. They were acquainted with every foot of territory, had the confidence of the Southern masses and the daring to execute the most hellish designs. They have seen the futility of such a course and they have abandoned the cause. In the next sixty days not an armed foe of any magnitude will be found from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. So much for the last speculation of the enemies of the republic; *the last hope is gone*, and the United States to-day, stands the proud mistress of the continent.

PUNISHMENT OF REBEL LEADERS.

The war is virtually at an end. Peace is at hand, and with its return, come grave questions of state to be discussed and decided. Prominent among these is the disposition to be made of the leaders of the rebellion. There are those among us, who are ready and willing to advocate a general pardon and restoration to political privileges. Leading journals have not hesitated to speak approvingly of such a scheme. Fawning, sycophantic, newspaper correspondents have hastened to pay their respects to the Arch Traitor Lee, and with characteristic eagerness their employers have published, without a word of disapproval, his miserable plea of the exploded State Rights doctrine, as an excuse for his treason. We are not of the number of those who harbor feelings of revenge, but in a spirit of justice, tempered with mercy, we would demand, that the leading officers and instigators of the rebellion be punished to the full extent merited by the magnitude of their crimes. Some will no doubt say that General Lee is an honorable man, that Jeff. Davis is a high-toned gentleman, and therefore they orable traitors, harshly dealt with. Hon- contradictions in terms. Let there be no such sickly sentimentality in our dealings with perjured traitors. Let there be a full, free pardon and exemption from confiscation and disfranchisement for the well meaning but ignorant and misguided masses; for their intelligent but wicked, perjured, traitorous, leaders a gallows high as Haman's. Let them be divided into three classes, and the most prominent, such as Lee and Davis, be punished with the most ignominious death known to our laws, so that the most fertile imagination may not be able to throw about them the slightest film of romance. Let treason be made odious. Let the people be taught that it is not only a crime, but the highest crime known to civil laws. Let the second class be expatriated and the third disfranchised. These three classes should include every unrepenting rebel who is likely to exercise an influence prejudicial to peace and good will. The punishment of the first is necessary, in order, that a wholesome fear and respect for the laws may be engendered, that of the second and third, that those, who have been in open and willing rebellion, may not be able to seize the reins of state government and wield them to the prejudice of the Union and of Loyal citizens, but that loyal men may be able to control them and shape their policy in the interest of freedom, education and industry. In such a policy alone can we have any guarantee of future peace and tranquility.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The New York papers are discussing the expediency of conferring the right of suffrage upon the freedom of the South. As an instance of the astonishing progress made by that class of newspapers, which was until recently the strenuous advocates of the "divine institution" and was sorely exercised with vague fears of amalgamation and miscegenation, we print the following extracts from the New York *World*, and the *Herald*.

The *World* says:

If, after order and stability are restored in the South, the Southern people shall see fit to admit the freedmen to a participation in the elective franchise, it may be wise and politic for them to do so. But this is a matter of which they are the exclusive judges. As a question of State policy it is one of the very first magnitude. We are of opinion that the *next generation of negroes will either have the suffrage or perturb the State.* If the negro population of the South was as small in proportion as that of the Northern states, the question might be decided either way without peril to the public tranquility. In different Northern States it has been decided variously, *and there is nothing on the face of society to show that one mode of deciding it is not just as good as another.* In some of the Northern States we have universal negro suffrage; in others, negro suffrage with a property qualification; in others, no negro suffrage at all. Our negro population is so insignificant that all these methods are equally and perfectly safe. But in some of the Southern States, the negroes approximate in numbers to the whites. We do not believe that, in such States, the colored population, when possessing freedom and *the means of education can be permanently excluded from the elective franchise.*

The *Herald* remarks:

The exclusion of free negroes from the right of suffrage is a necessity of negro slavery, but where slavery does not exist there is no such necessity. Give the emancipated negroes of the rebel States, then, in the reconstruction of those States, the right to vote along with the whites. There need be no fear that this concession will lead to negro social equality. Negroes vote in New York, and yet in New York there is no approach to negro social equality. Society will take care of itself in the matter, as it does in everything else affecting its peace and harmony.

After such sentiments from such sources what will Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison and Gerret Smith do, their occupation will be gone, their thunder stolen, their mission ended. We confess that we had not expected, and were somewhat surprised at so sudden and radical a change, but as it is, so be it.

THE BREAKING UP OF OUR ARMY.

The great volunteer army of the Union is in process of disruption. The old Army of the Potomac has already ceased to exist as a unitary body, and the ranks of its various corps are in process of depletion. The old Army of Sherman is terminating its long battle march which began at Atlanta one year ago, by marching into Virginia, where in a short time its body will be regularly dissolved. All over the land—in the hospitals at the recruiting rendezvous, and in the camps—soldiers are receiving honorable discharges from the service in which they have done such noble and effective work. We suppose the month of May will not have passed before our army will be reduced to one-quarter of the strength at which it has been maintained during the last three years.

It is an immense work that this American Volunteer Army has achieved. Immense suffering they have borne; sublime heroism they have exhibited. Immortal honors they have won.

They return to their homes with the grand consciousness that they have effected their work, that they have crushed the Rebellion, saved the Union, and won for themselves and for us a country.

The army will be resolved into the great body of the citizens of the republic. Foreign critics—ignorant of America and the character of its people and its army—have often told us what a dangerous body this army would be to the country at large if ever it achieved victory in the South. We knew this to be nonsense; and now we will show its falsehood to the world. The men who left their farms, their workshops, their stores and their offices to don the army blue and shoulder the musket, will now doff their military costume and return to the peaceful avocations of civil life—never again to take up arms, unless their country is again menaced, when they will do it with an alacrity equal to that they have already exhibited.

We welcome home our brave soldiers. Let their country receive them with pride and gratitude, and let every one do all in his power to give them place and practical aid in the pursuits and professions which they may desire to enter.—*Tribune.*

STABILITY OF THE REPUBLIC.

There can be no doubt that the absolutist statesmen of Europe have looked toward the United States for an exemplification of their dogma, that the fatal weakness of a [illegible] this theory, they have confidently predicted a failure of the present war, as an effort to maintain national unity. They have asserted its cause to have been the original want of a sufficiently cohesive element. They have been quick to accept our rapid growth as an unnatural one, only awaiting a sufficient test to be annihilated at a blow. Their surprise will be great when they hear that the rebel generalissimo has laid down his arms;—that the rebel president wanders for a hiding place without capital or cabinet;—that the war office has lost its army, the treasury its doubtful treasurers, the territory its every port. But we doubt if any fact will obtrude itself with such startling significance upon their minds as the fact that the republican system has recovered within a week from a shock which would probably have been fatal to any monarchical polity—the successful assassination of the executive. We are taught from experience what has been the fate of those European nations whose sovereigns have fallen beneath the sudden blow of conspirators. If they have not become the immediate prey for an anarchy which has overturned every vestige of law and regular succession, they have invariably groped along in confusion and constant danger for months, sometimes for years. We have presented to them the distasteful but potent truth, that the executive officer of a republic, as well as the political existence of a king, never dies; nay, that its existence is never so vigorous as when encompassed by a great danger.—With what surprise will those statesmen regard our quick recovery from the shock of assassination, who fear or hope for a more successful Orsini, as they desire the perpetuity or the downfall of the French Empire! The events of the last two weeks are prolific with experience; and if they teach any thing, they teach that the fate of the American Union hangs not on a single life, that its fabric rests not upon a foundation which even a united South can loosen. To the chagrin of the Roebucks and the Bonapartes, it will now be said in Europe, that the test has come, and the model republic emerges triumphant from its trial. The last phase of revolution was added to our lot when President Lincoln fell by an assassin's hand. The only crisis before not experienced was then experienced. That peril—perhaps the most formidable of all—the peril of a nation without a directing hand in the midst of civil war—we have passed with no misfortune, thanks to that republican stability, the existence of which monarchical Europe has thought to deny, but which is now no longer a theory yet untried, but a fact of history. If Lincoln's death has filled us with an universal grief, it has also had this good result, that we can now claim to have undergone with success every test of stability known to the experience of nations.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

NATIONAL DEBT AND U. S. STOCKS.

The creation of national debts is not a modern improvement, but the ability of a great nation to provide for a great debt, and to make it the most convenient and best form of personal property, is a modern wonder. The debt of Great Britain was begun by raising a million sterling by loan in 1692, and when her great contest with Louis XIV, was terminated, the debt had reached fifty millions. Many statesmen and economists were then alarmed at the great burden which had been imposed upon the industry of the country, but when the war of the Austrian succession had swelled this amount to eighty millions, Macauly says that historians and orators pronounced the case to be desperate. But when war again broke out, and the national debt was rapidly carried up to one hundred and forty millions, men of theory and business both pronounced that the fatal day had certainly arrived. David Hume said that, although, by taxing its energies to the utmost, the country might possibly live through it, the experiment must never be repeated,—even a small increase might be fatal. Granville said the nation must sink under it unless some portion of the load was borne by the American Colonies, and the attempt to impose this load produced the war of the revolution, and instead of *diminishing*, added another hundred millions to burden. Again, says Macaulay, was England given over, but again she was more prosperous than ever before. But when at the close of her Napoleonic wars, in 1846, this debt had been swelled up to the enormous sum of over eight hundred millions sterling, or four thousand three hundred million dollars, or nearly one half the entire property of the United Kingdom, the stoutest heart, the firmest believer in National progress and national development, might well have been appalled. But in the very face of this mountain obligation,—to say nothing of her vast colonial possessions,—the property of the British nation has been more than trebled, and her debt is now a charge of but 12½ per cent. against it. All that Great Britain has done in paying her debt, we shall do, and more, with ours. We have vast territories untouched by the plow, mines of all precious metals of which we have hardly opened the doors, a population full of life, energy, enterprise and industry, and the accumulated wealth of money and labor of the old countries pouring into the lap of our giant and ever-to-be-united republic. During the fiercest and most exhausting of all possible wars, we have demonstrated our national strength—and all the world over, national strength is but another name for national credit. "As good as United Stocks" will soon be synonymous the world over with "as good as British Consols." For our part, we think a U. S. Treasury note, bearing seven and three-tenths annual interest, is just as much better than British Consols as the rate of interest is higher. Some of our timid brethren, who shipped their gold to London and invested in consols, are now glad to sell out and invest at home at a round loss,—and serves them right.

A CHANGE OF BASE.—The individual, who recently wrote a letter explanatory of the Poor House report, has come to the conclusion that letters of explanation are not his *forte*. He has now fallen back upon his dignity and appeals to the public for a vindication of his character. We think that with his report and letter of explanation before them, the public will have no great difficulty in making up their verdict.

PITIABLE.—The case of the man about town who write editorials on *compromise*.

From the London News of April 12th.

American Claims on England.

At length it seems to be admitted that the tide of fortune in America has changed. Our public men and public writers no longer speculate upon the establishment of a new Confederacy of Southern slave owners. Even journals who have been most constant to the cause of secession assume that the game is lost, and that before long the contending parties will come to some agreement and lay down their arms. The question which now occupies public attention is, what course the American Government will pursue towards this country when the war is over. Will the vast armies which have overrun the Slave States, and threaten to overwhelm the last hope of the Confederacy quietly dissolve, each man returning to the field of peaceful labor; or, intoxicated with success, will they pour across the St. Lawrence, and strive to inflict upon this country a crushing humiliation? The question is indeed momentous, and the recent debates on the Canada defences prove that the opinions of the most prominent men in Parliament furnish slight consolation for those who look for united counsel in a great emergency.

It may be fairly assumed that no reasonable man, either on this or on the other side of the Atlantic, would desire war. No doubt if any such danger should threaten the two countries, the effort of every statesman in the world would be directed to avert so terrible a calamity. The real question is whether the statesmen on either side would be as powerful as they would be willing, and this can only be solved by considering the nature of "the fierce democracy" which is so much dreaded by some people in this country.

But even if the people of the United States were more disposed to engage in war than they appear to be, it is difficult to discern any signs of the coming storm. What are the wrongs of which these quarrelsome people of the Union complain, and which should lead to hostilities? It is singular that the only question upon which any difficulty is now felt is that of the losses inflicted by the Alabama. Our New York correspondent distinctly says that there is a general feeling on this subject in America, and he has no doubt that a demand will be made upon the English Government for a sum of money to compensate the losses inflicted by that cruiser

There was indeed, a time when this might have led to disagreeable consequences.—With a rashness scarcely pardonable, statesmen and public writers declared that the questions connected with the Alabama were settled, and that they should never even be referred to arbitration. But fortunately these expressions have been withdrawn. The Prime Minister in his place in Parliament has admitted that there are claims on either side, and that they ought, of course to be referred to some impartial tribunal; and some of the most violent adversaries of the United States in the press have adopted the same view. It would be strange indeed if it were otherwise. For be it observed, there is no dispute as to any legal principle. The law is admitted by both governments. The American Government does not, of course, insist that a neutral power is always responsible for the acts of hostile cruisers equipped in its ports. There may be cases in which a neutral government may have failed to arrest an armed cruiser, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance. But a neutral government is responsible if it neglects to exercise due vigilance, and by this neglect an armed cruiser is permitted to escape.

These are legal principles admitted by both governments. The whole question is simply whether there was or was not neglect in the case of the Alabama. It is a question of fact, which in a dispute between individuals would be determined by a jury, and in a dispute between nations ought to be determined by some impartial judges, selected by both parties. It is idle to suppose, after what has been said in Parliament, that the people of this country would engage in war rather than refer this question of disputed fact to arbitration, and the Americans are of much the same way of thinking.

With two people so bent upon keeping the peace as the people of this country and the people of the United States appear to be and with the only matter of dispute reduced to a simple question of fact, which both sides are ready to refer arbitration, it is surely not unreasonable to believe that the peace between this country and America may be preserved, though the civil war were to cease to-morrow.

NAPOLEON'S PROPOSED ALLIANCE.

The following is the full statement of the London *Morning Advertiser*, concerning the reported alliance between France and England for the "protection of Mexico"—already referred to:

"On receipt of the news of the fall of Richmond, Louis Napoleon proposed to Lord Cowley, that England and France should, by a treaty offensive and defensive, make common cause against the United States of America; that in the event of Canada being attacked by them, France should assist England with all her land and sea forces;" and that in the event of the United States "openly or covertly attacking the Emperor Maximillian, or in any wise endangering his throne," England should, in conjunction with France, "defend and support Maximillian in the same manner and on the same conditions as they sustained the Sultan of Turkey against the aggression of Russia."

"I do not know how this very cool overture has been received by our government, but we know what its emphatic answer ought to to be. On the re-assembling of Parliament next week, this important subject is sure to receive immediate attention, and the idea will be denounced in the strongest language which Parliamentary notions of propriety will allow. Still more deep will be the indignation of the country at the proposal; for the whole nation still smarts at the remembrance of the manner in which Louis Napoleon treated us in our unfortunate alliance with him in the case of the Crimean war. Were ministers to entertain the idea of the proposed alliance even for a day, it would kindle a flame in the national bosom which would be productive of more serious effect than the overthrow of a cabinet."

Important Decision.

A decision involving the liability of a railroad company for the baggage of a passenger, lost in passing over connecting roads for which the ticket was sold has recently been decided for the company. The case was that of Swarzenberger against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was an action for the recovery of damages for the loss of a carpet bag containig clothing to the amount of $728 in gold, and a watch and chain valued at $130. The plaintiff took passage at Philadelphia for Cincinnati.

The Court, (Strong, J.) held that the defendants are not common carriers except between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. They were under no obligation to carry the plaintiff beyond the termination of their route, or to transport his luggage. It is true they received the fare for the whole distance from Philadelphia to Cincinnati, and if that were all, it might raise a presumption of an agreement to carry over the entire route between the two cities. But contemporaneously with the receipt of the fare, and as evidence of the contract into which they entered, they gave the plaintiff a ticket informing him that they assumed no responsibility for his carriage, and of course for the carriage of his luggage, beyond Pittsburgh. They noticed him that they acted only as agents for the carriers, whose route extended westward from Pittsburg, and not at all for themselves. With this express disclaimer of personal liability, there is no possibility of implying an agreement. The plaintiff's remedy is not against them but against the company which undertook for that portion of the route upon which the carpet bag was lost.

JEFF DAVIS' SPECIE LOST.—Colonel Clark of the Rebel army, who was captured by one of our scouting parties while endeavoring to escape from Richmond on one of the last trains from the doomed city, asserts that he was in charge of all the specie which was removed from Richmond; that when his train broke down, and he found it impossible to get it on the track and off again, and seeing our forces approaching, he ordered it set on fire, and that all his efforts to save the specie were unavailing; that the soldiers broke open the kegs, and amid the excitement and tumult, soldiers and citizens appropriated all there was. He asserts that he knows that no other amounts of specie, not in the pockets of its owners, were taken from Richmond, and that this lot was all stolen. He states further that the amount has been vastly over-estimated, and confirms the statement heretofore made by General Grant, that it amounted only to about $200,000. Colonel Clark was an old regular army officer, previous to the breaking out of the war, and is a near relative of one of our most distinguished naval officers, to whom he communicated the above statements. He is still a prisoner in our hands, and his truthfulness is not doubted by any.

PRICES IN RALEIGH, N. C.—Among the many sudden changes of the last few days, that in prices is very striking. We can scarcely realize saying so many cents for so many dollars, and then the occasional clink of silver almost astonishes our ears, so long unaccustomed to such sounds. As yet there has been nothing brought to market; but bacon formerly $10 per pound can now be had for 10 cents. Coffee is 50 cents per pound, instead of $50, and so on. These figures seem strange to us, and it will take us some days to become familiarized with them, but no doubt we shall become adapted to them with wonderful facility. It is something agreeable to learn, and we shall prove apt scholars. Greenbacks, with a sprinkling of coin, have already made their appearance among our citizens, and we feel that we have money once more in our midst. The bringing our money to market in a basket and carrying home our purchase in our pocket, we expect to reverse the order. In fact starvation no longer stares us in the face as it did, and we feel a sense of security we have not felt for a long time.—*Raleigh Progress.*

THE county tax for 1865 in Montgomery county has been fixed at four mills on the dollar; bounty tax, two per cent. and per capita or head tax $1 to each person. Last year the bounty tax in this county was three per cent.

MOVEMENTS OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Operations of Stoneman's Forces.—The pursuit of Jeff Davis to be continued "as long as there is a horse left."—Direct Telegraph communication with Macon.

KNOXVILLE, May 2.

A man on one of the railroad trains captured by Stoneman's cavalry, between Greensburg and Salisbury, says Jeff Davis was on the same train, on his way to Charlotte, S. C., but learning the railroad was cut above and below, he, with other passengers, escaped and returned to Greensburg.

Stoneman's cavalry is now in the valley of the Saluda river, with headquarters at Andersonville, S. C., and are scouting from there towards Augusta, Ga., with instructions that if they can hear of Jeff Davis and his treasure, to follow him as long as there is a horse left.

The infantry portion of Stoneman's command is engaged in clearing the mountains of bushwhackers, guerrillas and horse thieves and are making clean work.

KNOXVILLE, May 2—10 P. M.

Information from Stoneman's cavalry states that Jeff Davis was at Yorkville, S. C., on the 29th ult., and Stoneman's forces came in on the following day. Davis has one day's start of Stoneman.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

A distinguished army officer this morning mentioned as a fact that there is now telegraphic communication between Macon and Washington, a portion of the lines extending through Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, where we have no troops.

He also stated that the same wires which were but recently used by the rebels, are now used in transmitting the President's proclamation offering rewards for the arrest of Jeff Davis and others.

The Navy Department will, in a short time, sell many of the wooden vessels which were purchased to meet pressing emergencies.

Narrow Escape of Davis.—He and His party surrounded.—News of his capture soon expected.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

Official intelligence has reached Washington, that on the 4th inst., Jeff. Davis and his confrerees were surprised and nearly captured by Stoneman's forces, at Washington, Ga., that this rebel party beat a confused and hasty retreat before Stoneman's men came upon them, and that although Jeff. and his company for the time eluded the pursuit of our troops, they are entirely surrounded, and there is scarcely a possibility of escape. News is momentarily expected of the capture of the rebel President and party.

THE ACCESSORIES TO THE MURDER

Indignant disclaimer by Beverly Tucker.—The assassins to be surrendered by Canada.

MONTREAL, May 4.

Beverly Tucker, for whom a reward of $25,000 has been offered by the United States Government, publishes a letter saying that whoever asserts that he had anything to do with the assassins, or knowledge of the plot to capture Lincoln or Seward, blackens his soul with perjury. He never heard of Booth or any of the others arrested, before the assassination, and he was not here when Booth was. He has sent for a copy of the evidence so as to disapprove it.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Our Consul-General in Canada has given notice to the authorities that all the criminals connected with the assassination of President Lincoln must be surrendered to the United States authorities.

The Assassination Abroad.

FATHER POINT, L. C., May 8.

The *Hibernian* arrived off this point this morning.

The news by the *Nova Scotia* of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln was published throughout England on the 26th of April, and created profound sensation. The strongest feelings of sympathy, indignation and horror were universally expressed, and those who sympathized with the South evinced quite as much indignation as the warmest friends of the North. In all places it was the all-pervading topic, and caused almost a total suspension of business, particularly in Liverpool and Manchester.

On Wednesday there was only a day session of Parliament. The attendance was very slim, only about 60 members being present. They all signed the following address which was presented the same evening to Mr. Adams:

"We, the undersigned, members of the House of Commons, have learned with the deepest regret and horror that the President of the United States has been deprived of life by an act of violence, and we desire to express our sympathy at the sad event to the American Minister now in London, as to declare our hope and confidence in the future of that geeat country, which we trust will coniinue to be associated with enlightened freedom, and peaceful relations with this and every other country."

The Times of the 27th says: "This evening it may be expected that the leaders of the great parties in the House of Commons will take the opportunity of expressing, in ths name of the nation, the horror which is everywhere felt at crime, and of assuring the American people that, whatever difference of opinion may exist in this country as to the present war, there is but one feeling of sympathy with them at the loss of an honest and highminded Magistrate."

The London and provincial journals alike describe the intense excitement which the news created, and all unite in warm eulogiums upon Mr. Lincoln, and bitter denunciations of the assassination.

Rebel attempt to introduce the Yellow Fever into the North.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 6.

Bermuda papers contain long accounts of the judicial investigations now being held at St. George's of the attempt of Dr. Blackburn to introduce the yellow fever into New York, Philadelphia and other Northern cities.

Blackburn visited Bermuda ostensibly on a philanthropic mission, in connection with the causes of the yellow fever, and the evidence shows he collected while there, bedding and clothing taken from fever patients, that he purchased and infected new clothing, which he packed in trunks and left in charge of parties, with orders to forward them to New York in the spring.

One witness testified that Blackburn represented himself as a Confederate agent, whose mission was the destruction of the Northern masses.

It was also shown that several persons connected with the agency of the Confederate States were cognizant of these facts. There were ten trunks, three of which have been found and the contents buried by the board of health. Blackburn is well known in these provinces as a leading and ultra Rebel.

THE most extensive glassware factories in the United States are located at Pittsburg. In that city are fifteen bottle and vial factories, doing a business of $2,100,000 per year; fifteen window-glass factories, averaging 400,000 boxes of glass per year, worth $2,600,000; and fifteen flint-glass factories, doing an annual business of $2,000,000. Total value of their business nearly $7,000 000.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Day of Humiliation and Prayer Postponed--The First of June Appointed Instead of the 25th of May.

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my proclamation of the 25th instant, Thursday, the 25th day of next month, was recommended as a day of special humiliation and prayer, in consequence of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States; but whereas my attention has since been called to the fact that the day aforesaid is sacred to a large number of Christians as one of rejoicing for the ascension of the Savior,

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby suggest that the religious services aforesaid should be postponed until, *Thursday, the first day of June next.*

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of April in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

PENNSYLNANIA, SS.:

In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pendsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

{L. S.} Whereas, The President of the United States has, by his proclamation, fixed the 1st day of June next as a day of humiliation and mourning for the death, by assassination, of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, and for humbling ourselves before Almighty God, in order that the bereavement may be sanctified to the nation.

And whereas, It is most fit and meet that said proclamation, harmonizing as it does with all our feelings and sympathies, should be everywhere respectfully obeyed;

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do issue this my proclamation, earnestly recommending the people of this Commonwealth to set apart THURSDAY, the first day of June next, as a day of humiliation and mourning, and in conformity with the President's proclamation, then to assemble in their respective places of worship, there to unite in solemn service to Almighty God, in memory of the good man who has been removed; so that all shall be occupied at the same time in contemplation of his virtues and in sorrow for his sudden and violent end.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of State, at Harrisburg, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor:

ELI SLIFER,
Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

Rewards for Prominent Rebels--Jeff. Davis, Clay, Thompson, Sanders, Cleary, and Tucker.

A Washington dispatch of May 3d gives the following important proclamation:

WHEREAS, It appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice, that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of Wm H Seward, Secretary of State, was incited, concerted and procured by and between Jeff. Davis, late of Richmond, Virginia, and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, W. C. Cleary, and other rebels and traitors, against the Government of the United States, harbored in Canada—

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do offer for said persons, or either of them, the following:

Fifty thousand dollars for the arrest of Jeff. Davis, $25,000 for the arrest of Clement C. Clay, $25,000 for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi, $25,000 for the arrest of George N. Sanders, $25,000 for the arrest of Beverly Tucker, and $10,000 for the arrest of William C. Cleary, late clerk of Clement C. Clay.

The Provost Marshal General is directed to cause a description of said persons, with a notice of the above rewards, to be published.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal to be affixed. Done at Washington this second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By W. HUNTER, Acting Sec'y of State.

The Return of the Pennsylvania Troops to their Homes.

HARRISBURG, May 5.

Governor Curtin goes to Washington today, for the purpose of arranging with the War Department the localities at which Pennsylvania troops are to be mustered out of the service and paid.

The Pennsylvania regiments in Sherman's army, it is now understood, will be brought to Harrisburg, where they will be mustered out and paid. The object of the Governor is to prevent the delay and embarrassment which have heretofore attended the mustering out and payment of troops at this post, and make arrangements by which the men will be able to reach their homes in different parts of the State, with the least possible delay.

Health of Secretary Seward and Son.

WASHINGTON, May 6—9 p. m.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is better than at any time since his injury.

Mr. F. Seward's condition is most encouraging.

[Signed.] J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The *Times* Washington special says:

The condition of Mr. Seward is such that there is every prospect of his resuming his official duties within a week or ten days.

☞Twenty-one States, including Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, have now, through their Legislatures, ratified the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. There is no doubt but that New Hampshire, Connecticut, Iowa, Oregon and California will follow their example in due season. The assent of but one more member of the Union will then be required to make the Amendment the law of the land, provided Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas are recognized as organized States. Some ex-slave State will in that case, have the honor of giving the casting vote for freedom. Will it be Kentucky, North Carolina or Florida? As to Delaware and New Jersey, they occupy the unenviable position of dogs in the manger, endeavoring to delay what they cannot hope to prevent. The Amendment will be passed in spite of them, and by the votes of States a thousand times more deeply interested in the perpetuity of the accursed institution, and more vitally affected by its abolition, than these free and semi-free menials of the slave power have ever been or ever can be.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Beginning of Prosperous Peace in the State--Slaves Declared Free in North Carolina--A Proclamation by Gov. Vance.

NEW YORK, May 7.

Raliegh letters of April 28th and 30th, state that General Sherman and staff left that day for Charleston and Savannah, thence going to Richmond to meet his army which was to leave Raleigh the next Monday.—Sherman has issued an order announcing the final agreement of surrender by Johnston. He prohibits all foraging, and provides certain ways to relieve the pressing wants of the inhabitants.

The 10th and 23d Corps remain in the Department of North Carolina, together with Kilpatrick's cavalry. Stoneman's cavalry is ordered to East Tennessee, and Wilson's to the Tennessee river, near Decatur, Alabama.

General Howard and the Army of the Tennessee will march to Richmond. Gen. Slocum and the Army of Georgia will also march to Richmond.

The rebel army are all leaving for their homes, many taking their arms with them, and some trouble is apprehended from those who took their arms and went away on their own hook.

Gen. Johnston has endeavored to carry out the terms agreed upon, but the time intervening between the first and second agreements caused some demoralization.

A movement is on foot to recognize the State government.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

Gen. Schofield has issued the following important order: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO—RALEIGH, N. C., April 28, 1865.—To remove a doubt which seems to exist in the minds of some of the people of North Carolina, it is hereby declared that by virtue of the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1st, 1863, all persons in this State, heretofore held as slaves, are now free, and that it is the duty of the army to maintain the freedom of such persons. It is recommended to former masters of freedmen to employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages, and it is recommended to freedmen, that when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masters, and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly, and paid reasonable wages, or that they immediately seek employment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about towns or military camps. They will not be supported in idleness.

By command of Major General Schofield.

J. A. CAMPBELL, A. A. G.

The following is published in the Raleigh papers of the 3d inst.:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA EX. DEPT., GREENSBOROUGH, April 28, 1865.

Whereas, By the recent surrender of the principal armies of the Confederate States, further resistance to the forces of the United States has become vain and would result in a useless waste of blood. And

Whereas, All the natural disorders attendant upon the disbanding of large armies are upon us, and the country is filled with numerous bands of citizens and soldiers disposed to do violence to persons and property.

Now, therefore, I, Izbulon D. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, in the sincere hope of averting some of the many evils which threaten us, do issue this, my proclamation, commanding all such persons to abstain from any and all acts of lawlessness; to avoid assembling together in crowds in all towns and cities or doing anything whatsoever calculated to cause excitement, and earnestly appealing to all good citizens who are now at home, to remain there, and to all soldiers of this State to retire quietly to their homes, and exert themselves in preserving order, should it become necessary for the protection of citizens. I also appeal to the good and true soldiers of North Carolina, whether they have been surrendered and paroled, or otherwise, to unite themselves together in sufficient numbers in the various counties of the State under the superintendence of the civil magistrates thereof to elect or stay any bodies of lawless and unprincipled men who may be committing depredations upon the persons or property of peaceable citizens, assuring them that it will be no violation of the parole to do so; and I would assure my fellow-citizens generally that under God I will do all that may be in my power to settle the government of the State, to restore the civil authority in her borders, and to further the great ends of peace, domestic tranquility and the general welfare of the people. Without their aid I am powerless to do anything.

By the Governor.

M. McPHETORS,
Private Secretary.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

An indefinite Armistice declared between our Forces and Kirby Smith's.—Surrender of Dick Taylor.—A Crevasse on the Mississippi. Thirty-five Miles of Country Inundated.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.

It is officially contradicted that there are any of Jeff. Thompson's troops in southeast Missouri, and the rumors of an invasion of the State are without foundation.

The Vicksburg *Herald* says that the headquarters of the Department of the Mississippi grants them permission to state that an indefinite armistice through the department, beginning at 9 o'clock, on the 28th ult., was agreed upon by General Dana, of the United States forces, and General Hodge commanding the rebels in that section.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3, via Cario, May 8

Gen. A. J. Smith, with his command, occupied Montgomery, Alabama, on the 25th ult., and General Steele occupied Selma on the 27th.

On Sunday last Gen. Canby met Dick Taylor 15 miles from Mobile, and opened negotiations for the surrender of the rebel forces. Nothing decisive was determined upon, but Taylor was allowed several days to consider the proposition. It is believed he has acceded to the terms before this, as he must have been influenced to that end by the surrender of Johnston.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

Information was received at army headquarters to-day of the final and complete surrender of Dick Taylor's forces in Alabama and Mississippi to General Canby.

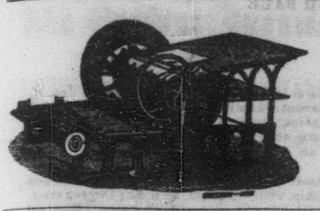
NEW ORLEANS, April 20, via Cario, May 5.

Two hundred and sixty-seven officers, ranking as officers from colonels to lieutenants, who were captured at Mobile, arrived here to-day.

The river continues rising, though the levee six miles below the break at Algiers was repaired to-dey, and little damage was done. The *Times* correspondent says that the country on the east side of the Tunica landing to Bayou Sara was completely inundated for thirty-five miles, causing great suffering. Many of the inhabitants are in a starving condition. Fears were entertained of a more destructive overflow than had ever occurred.

THE gross earnings of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for the last year were $14,759,066, and the expenses $10,093,944, leaving a balance of over four millions.

NEW two-dollar counterfeit bills on the Farmer's Bank of Lancaster are in circulation.



Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1865.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Lutheran Church, in Bedford, on Sunday morning, May the 14th, at half-past ten o'clock. Preparatory services on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

☞ Persons handing in advertisements will be charged with them, unless otherwise directed. Professional gentlemen handing in Auditor's Notices will be charged with them, and in no instance will we depart from this rule. When they collect their own fees they must also collect printers' fees, or do as we have done, time and again, loose them.

FOUND DEAD.—While a gentleman named Border was fishing about one mile above Hopewell, on last Saturday, in the Raystown Branch, he discovered a small child floating in the water. He took proper steps to have it recovered. The child was supposed to be several months old and to have been in the water for several days. The widow of a soldier had stopped in the neighborhood a short time previous with a small child, answering the description of the one found. The clothes were identified as the same. The mother has disappeared.

LATER.—Since the above was put in type, the mother, named Imler, has been lodged in jail for the murder of the child. She states that she gave an Irish woman two hundred dollars to raise the child and that she had left it with her. We refrain from comment.

☞ Within the last few days several papers marked about thus: "Stop myah papersir; returned to the editor," have been received through the Post Office, without giving us the least imaginable idea in regard to the office returned from. We circulate between twelve and thirteen hundred copies of the INQUIRER, and there are hundreds of names on our list that are strangers to us. How is it possible, then, for us to know where a paper is returned from in such an instance, unless the Post Office is named? In the future, if it becomes necessary to return papers to us, we hope the Postmaster will have sufficient foresight to give the name of the subscriber and his Post Office addres.

TAVERN LICENSES GRANTED.—At the late Quarter Sessions the following persons were licensed to keep taverns in this county:

A. G. Allen, Bedford Springs.
Henry Bostgen, Bloody Run.
J. A. Raum, do. do.
Cath. Tricker, Stonerstown.
Joseph Follar, Juniata tp.
Hen. Fluck, Woodberry.
Peter Amick, St. Clairsville.
Jonathan Feightner, Pala Alto.
Isaac F. Grove, Bedford Borough.
Valentine Steckman, Bedford Borough.
Bern. O'Neal, Chaneysville.
Va. Besser, Stonerstown.
John C. Black, Bloody Run.
Jas. Haney, Centerville.
G. W. Figard, Coaldale.
Elizabeth Greenough, Stafford.
Geo. W. Colvin, Schellsburg.
A. J. Snively, Schellsburg.
Joshua Shoemaker, Bedford.
J. Crowley, North Point.
Sam'l Sleek, Pleasantville.
Sam'l Crisman, St. Clairsville.
Harry Drollinger, Hopewell.
A. C. Mower, Rainsburg.
Joseph Mortimore, Willow Spring.
Christ. Snell, Bloody Run.
Samuel Stally, Rays Hill.
Wm. W. Leary, Foot of Ridge.

DEATH OF "OLD HANNIBAL."—The world renowned performing animal, "Old Hannibal," who for almost half a century has been the greatest wonder of the animal kingdom, died at Centreville, in this county, on last Sunday morning, the 7th inst., at 7.51 o'clock A. M. Hannibal was attached to the combined Menagarie and Circus which exhibited here on last Friday. He displayed evidences of indisposition and feebleness several days previously at McConnellsburg, and it required great labor and perseverence to get him across the mountains to Bloody Run. On Friday he was very ill, having steadily refused food for several days. He left here on Saturday morning, with a very unsteady step, for Centreville, where he died on Sabbath morning.

Hannibal was the largest animal ever exhibited on this continent. His hight was 11 feet 8 inches, and his weight was ascertained to be 15,000 pounds, or seven and one-half tons. He consumed 300 pounds of hay, 3 bushels of oats and 46 gallons of water per day. He was supposed to be in his 66th year at the time of his death. For 36 years he traversed this continent, at an average of 3000 miles per year, the greatest curiosity ever exhibited to the wondering and admiring millions. Many interesting and instructive anecdotes are related of this wonderful quadruped which we would most willingly relate did space permit, but we can only give him a passing notice and leave others to record his history as it merits to be.

The watchman who spent the last night with the living Hannibal, reports him as having been very restless during the night, frequently shifting his position, lying down and getting up. At one time he endeavored to break loose from the stump to which he was tied. Sometime before his death he got on his knees on all-fours, and remained in that position half an hour. When it became apparent that his end was approaching, a crowd of persons assembled to see this ponderous and tremendously vigorous animal expire. Fears were entertained lest in his dying agonies some one might be hurt, but all precaution was unnecessary. Hannibal at the time above stated, stretched himself to full length and died without a struggle, without a quiver, as if faintly sleeping. So ends 'Old Hannibal;' a sadness came upon us at the solemn announcement. His proprietors were telegraphed from Cumberland, who gave orders that he should be interred without robbing him of any of his natural ornaments.

"Heav'n! what enormous strength doth death possess;
How muscular the giant's arm must be,
To grasp that strong-boned eleghant, and, spite of all
His efforts, fix him to the earth!"

Court Proceedings.

Court convened on the 1st inst. Present, Judges King and Burns—the vacancy occasioned by the death of His Honor, Judge Davis, not having been filled. The attendance was very slim, owing to the busy season, however, it did not adjourn until Thursday afternoon. The following cases were heard in the Quarter Sessions:

Commonwealth vs. David Coughenour. Indictment for seduction, fornication and bastardy, on oath of Charlotte Lafferty. Returned by H. Nicodemus, Esq. A. W. Schroyer entered into recognizance in $500 for the appearance of Coughenour at the next term.

Com. V. John Hann. Indictment for Assault and Battery. True Bill. Jury called and sworn and returned a verdict of guilty. Sentenced to pay costs.

Com. vs. Richard Trout. Indictment for Murder on oath of Joseph F. Beegle. Returned by Justice Wright. True Bill. Jury called and sworn, who returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." Defendant discharged.

Com. vs. Geo. Yarnell. Indictment for ——— on oath of Olivia Ferguson. Returned by Justice wright.

Com. vs. Wm. Lyon. Surety of the Peace on oath of Wm. M. Hall, Esq. Returned by Justice Lingenfelter. Discharged.

Com. vs. Wm. Lyon and James Lyon. Indictment for obstructing a highway, on oath of Wm. M. Hall, Esq. Returned by Justice Lingenfelter. True Bill. Jury called and sworn who find Defendants guilty in manner and form as they stand indicted.

Com. vs. Samuel Bensinger. Indictment for Forgery. True bill found by the Grand Jury. Process awarded.

Com. vs. Malinda Wilson and B. F. Henderson. Indictment for open Lewdness on oath of Samuel Amick. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. Not a true bill. Prosecutor sentenced to pay costs.

Com. vs. Geo. W. Drenning. Surety of the Peace on oath of Thos. Bagley. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. Continued.

Com. vs. Thomas Bagley. Indictment for Assault and Battery on oath of George W. Drenning. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. True Bill. Recognizance forfeited and respitted until next sessions.

Com. vs. Samuel Amick. Surety of the Peace on oath of Malinda Wilson. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. Not a true bill.

Com. vs. Thomas Little. Indictment for Malicious Mischief and Assault and Battery, on oath of Malinda Wilson. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. True Bill. Jury called and sworn who find Defendant not guilty, but pay costs.

Com. vs. Shannon Barks and William Key. Indictment for Malicious Mischief on oath B. W. Garretson. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. Continued.

Com. vs. Geo. W. Lashley. Indictment for Assault and Battery, on oath of Edwin Northcraft returned by Justice Mors. Settled.

Com. vs. Joseph Burns. Indictment for Assault and Battery, on oath of Mich. Walter. Returned by Justice Mors. Recognizance forfeited.

Com. vs. Margaret Thompson. Indictment for Assault and Battery on oath of John W. Beeler. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. Not a true bill, and the Prosecutor John W. Beeler pay the costs.

Com. vs. John W. Beeler and Elizabeth Beeler. Indictment for assault and battery, on oath of Margaret Thompson. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. Continued.

Com. vs. Malinda Wilson. Indictment for keeping a Common Bawdy House, &c., on oath of Samuel Amick. Returned by Justice Nicodemus. Not a true bill, and prosecutor pay the costs.

Com. vs. Wm. Ritchey. Surety of the Peace on oath of Wilson McDaniel. Returned by Justice Mann. Continued.

Com. vs. Henry Ritchey. Indictment for Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Sarah Hoover. Returned by Justice Fisher. True Bill. Process awarded.

Com. vs. Mary Ella Smith. Indictment for Larceny. True Bill. Process awarded.

THE POOR-HOUSE.—The Court instructed the Grand Jury, at its late session, to visit the Public Buildings. In compliance with this instruction, that body visited the Poor-House. We annex their return as copied from the record of the Court:

[EXTRACT.]

"The Grand Jury having visited the Poor-House find the house and beds in a bad condition, also the clothing on the paupers.

JAMES DEVORE, Foreman."

One half the cattle of Bedford county are better provided with shelter and comforts that the poor now languishing in the Poor-House. When, oh when, will the people see the necessity of bringing forth a change than will result in properly furnished quarters for our superannuated and infirm? Will the people see to it? For the sake of humanity and religion let something be done. The man who can act Poor Director and leave the Poor-House in the condition which it is, must either have no soul or be a heathen.

☞ We learn that the Bedford County Mutual Oil Company is having a capital run. Over 50,000 shares have already been sold. J. B. Farquhar, Esq., left for the east yesterday morning to procure two engines. This looks as if the boring was to be pushed as speedily as possible. Advertisement in another column.

☞ Mr. B. F. MCNEIL, late editor of this paper, left us on Wednesday morning last, to enter upon his duties as a member of the editorial corps of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. We wish him the most abundant success in his new field of labor. The *Commercial* is a live paper and is doing a good work.

☞ We have received several copies of a little paper called the *Sixth Corps*, printed at Danville, Virginia, from Lieuts. R. W. Cook and C. P. Calhoun, and also the Wilmington, N. C. *Herald of the Union* from Lieut. Josiah Sleek. These gentlemen will please accept our thanks.

MARRIED.

In Wilmington city, N. C., on Monday, April 25th, by Chaplain Wm. G. Leonard, U. S. A., Lt. JOSIAH SLICK, of Bedford, Pa., and Miss AGNES SELLERS, of Wilmington, N. C.

DIED.

In Bedford tp., on the 3d inst., V. R. BRENGLE, youngest son of Veachel and Henrietta Brengle—aged 2 years, 2 months and 22 days.

BRIDGE LETTING.

The Commissioners of Bedford County will let, on the premises, on SATURDAY, June 3d, 1865, to the lowest and best bidder, the building of a bridge across the Shawnee Run, at Statler's Mill, in Napier township. Plan and specifications can be seen at the office of JOHN P. REED, or on the premises on the day of sale.

By order of the Commissioners.

JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

May 4, 1865:4t.

VALENTINE MOTT.—The first surgeon of America is dead. Valentine Mott expired at his residence in Gramercy Park, in the 80th year of his age. To his immense fame he leaves no heir on this continent—scarcely a rival even in Europe. Beyond question the most original genius in surgery who spoke the English tongue, since John Hunter died, it is doubtful whether even the great Frenchman who in the last half century has made Paris the school of the world in surgical science, possessed greater powers of mind, or a more daring invention, or a more delicately taught hand, than Valentine Mott. Pupils in America he has many, but the greatest of them bowed before the supremacy of his master's talent. Not Carnochan nor Symmes, anatomists of Philadelphia or New York or Boston ever thought of reaching the first place in their profession till Mott had relinquished it. But to-day the field is open to all comers.—*New York Tribune.*

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—For four years the State of Tennessee has been without a Legislature, but having at last obtained one, the Nashville papers are improving the occasion by publishing brief sketches of the individual history of its members. Of the 24 Senators, 22 are native Tennesseeans, and of the 76 Representatives 71 are natives of the State. Two thirds of all the members have been slaveholders, but it will be recollected that the very first official act as a Legislative body was to ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

THE District Attorney of Franklin county has prepared bills of Indictment against General McCausland, Harry Gilmore, and other rebel officers for pillage, arson and murder, committed in that county during the invasion that resulted in the burning of Chambersburg.

COL. THOS. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War under Mr. Cameron, and Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, was married, at Pittsburgh, to Miss Riddle, on the evening of the 18th ultimo.

HINTON R. HELPER, author of the "Impending Crisis," has returned to his home in North Carolina, from which he was banished by order of Hon. Edward Stanley the Military Governor.

OVER eight thousand steam engines are employed in boring for and pumping oil in this State.

SLANDER.—I have known a country society which withered away all to nothing under the dry rot of gossip only. Friendships once as firm as granite dissolved to jelly and than ran away to water, only because of this love that promised a future as enduring as heaven and as stable as truth, evaporated in morning mist that turned to a day's long tears, only because of this a father and a son were set foot to foot with the fiery breath of an anger that would never cool again between them, only because of this; and a husband and his young wife, each straining at the hated leash which in the beginning had been the golden bondage of a god-blessed love, sat mournfully by the side of the grave where all their love and all their joy lay buried, also because of this. I have seen faith transformed to mean doubt, hope give place to grim despair, and charity take on itself the features of black malevolence, all because of the spell words of scandal, and the magic mutterings of gossip. Great crimes work great wrongs, and the deeper tragedies of humanlife spring from its larger passions; but woful and most melancholy are the uncatalogued tragedies that issue from gossip and detraction; most mournful the shipwreck often made of noble natures and lovely lives by the bitter winds and dead salt waters of scandal. So easy to say, yet so hard to disprove—throwing on the innocent all the burden and the strain of demonstrating their innocence, and punishing them as guilty if unable to pluck out the stings they never see, and, to silence words they never hear—gossip and slander are the deadliest and the cruelest weapons man has forged for his brother's hurt

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Happiness or Misery! That is the Question.

All Nervous Sufferers, afflicted with Spermatorrhea, Night Emissions, Loss of Power, Impotence, &c., can have the means of self-cure sent them by addressing, with stamp,

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
P. O. Box 2853, Philadelphia.

ap14:3m*

EDITOR OF INQUIRER:

Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and Beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
mar17:3m 831 Broadway, New York.

WHISKERS!!!—Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please read the card of THOS F. CHAPMAN in another part of this paper.

mar17:3m

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years, with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
mar3:3m Kings county, New York.

Old Eyes Made New.

A Pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. D. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

If You Want to Know

A little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, N. Y

New Advertisements.

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:tf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, deceased, having been issued to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

May 12.6t GEO. H. SLEEK, Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of David Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley tp., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration *de bonis non* have been granted to the undersigned, living in Cumberland Valley tp., by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. GEO. M. L. DICKEN,
May 12:f Administrator *de bonis non.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Mary Sill, Administratrix of the estate of Abraham Sill, late of Bedford township, deceased, to and amongst creditors and heirs, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of May, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

May 12.:2t JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Mrs. Barbara Bassler, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased,

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

ap28:6t SAMUEL BASSLER, Adm'r.

SAVE COST! SAVE COST!

Subscribers to the Bedford Inquirer Lookout!

The undersigned having disposed of the *Inquirer* to Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ, desires to close up his business without delay. Those knowing themselves indebted to him for Subscription, Advertizing, Job Work, &c., will save costs by paying over the amount of their indebtedness to the above named gentlemen, in whose hands his books will be left a short time for collection. Persons disregarding this notice will be compelled to pay costs. So call on Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ and pay over at once.

May 12, 1865. B. F. McNEIL.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES
AT
MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods,
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming

THE BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

Special Inducements to Buyers.

Our Notion Department
will at all times be well supplied.

A splended assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS,
HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

NO BOASTING.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a

FULL AND COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT
OF
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.,
FOR

Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children;

to all of which he respectfully extends an invitation to call and examine.

He does not pretend to boast that his is the BEST and CHEAPEST in Town, and that goods advanced 25 per cent. just after HE bought, but he does say that he is a PRACTICAL SHOEMAKER, that he understands his business and STICKS TO IT, and has purchased no Auction Goods to undersell his neighbors and everybody else, but has

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

and all he asks is for his friends to give him a call.

He is prepared to

MAKE ANYTHING TO ORDER

in his line of business. The subscriber not having the ENORMOUS capital that some of his competitors has, is not able to SPREAD HIMSELF so extensively, but if attention to business and a desire to please all will save him, he will try to retrieve his losses by Rebel Raids, steer clear of the *"Road to the Poor House,"* and keep clear of owing a million dollars besides.

In conclusion we would say that our stock is not large, but we have bought according to our means, and while we wish to

"LIVE AND LET LIVE,"
will try to
Sell as Cheap as any other Man.

☞ Repairing neatly done, and all rips sewed free of charge. The best brands of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

constantly on hand. Also,

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS.
May 12.:3m J. H. HUTTON.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)

The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman Line) carrying the U. S. Mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, May 13.
CITY OF MANCHESTER. Saturday, May 20,
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday May 27.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY

FIRST CABIN,	$85 00	STEERAGE,	$30 00
do. to London,	90 00	do. to London,	34 00
do. to Paris,	100 00	do. to Paris,	40 00
do. to Hamburg,	105 00	do. to Hamburg,	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.
mar17:1y

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
DRY GOODS,
AT
CRAMER'S.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
FOR CASH.
Stock Must be Reduced.

mar3 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

U. S. 7-80 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of $300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. *In the short space of thirty days, over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold*—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest if payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50 note.
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten	"	"	$500 "
20	"	"	$1000 "
$1	"	"	$5000 "

MORE AND MORE DESIRABLE.

The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

This is the

ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and constitutes the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

The Seven Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.
GOLD BEARING BONDS.

Which are always worth a premium.

FREE FROM TAXATION.

The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

SUBSCRIBE QUICKLY.

Less than $200,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now in the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. *It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.*

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the

1st NATIONAL BANK of HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of HUNTINGDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG.
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., Bedford.
REED & SCHELL, "

May 12:3m

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,

U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of Volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☜ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☜ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the money in the hands of the Executors of the last will, &c., of FREDERICK BERKHEIMER, dec'd., to and amongst legatees and devisees, will attend to the duties of his appointment on FRIDAY, the 31st day of March, instant, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

mar17 JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby forbidden from fishing, hunting, driving cattle, or otherwise trespassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are thus found violating, without respect to person.

D. C. McCORMICK,
G. T. McCORMICK,
and others, Heirs of the late Dr. Shoenberger.

ap17:tf.

NOTICE.

HUNTINGDON and BROAD TOP R. R.

TRAINS LEAVE MT. DALLAS:

9:25 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.

LEAVE HUNTINGDON:

8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

April 7, 1865.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
Bedford County Mutual Oil Company,

Over 50,000 Shares Already Sold.

Capital Stock.....$150,000.
Par Value of Shares.....$1.00.

No Favoritism. Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:

1. A lease of one-half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. New derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.

4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Island Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.

5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells.

The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territories of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day, the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and to raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-flour, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company,* as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

The following named persons have been elected officers of the company.

President—J. B. FARQUHAR.
Secretary and Treasurer—JACOB REED.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Masters,	B. F. Meyers,
H. T. Smith,	J. M. Shoemaker,
J. H. Schell,	F. D. Beegle.

Persons desiring to secure Stock in this Company will please call immediately on any one of the above officers. ap28

THE BARGAIN STORE
STILL AHEAD!

G. R. & W. OSTER,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Have just received a very large and beautiful stock of New and Cheap Goods,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

To meet the popular demand for lower prices, we are now selling many of the daily wants of the people a hundred per cent lower. Any body that sells lower than we do will soon learn the road to the Poor House; but we have made up our minds that if we have to *bust* up! to get all the money we can, and to owe a million of dollars, is better than five thousand.

DRESS GOODS.

Black Silks, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohairs, Reps, Poplins, Sheperd Plaids, Delaines, Challies, Brilliants, Lawns, Prints, Cambrics, Jacourts. Shirting Linens. Best Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, in all widths, from 12½ cts. up. White, Scarlet, Solfirena, Grey and Check Shirting Flannels. Ginghams from 25 cts up. Denims Bed Tickings, Shirting Stripes and Cottonades from 20 cts up. Table Dispes, Linen Ducks, Drillings and Checks. Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds and Jeans. Superior Wool Ingrain Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths. Embossed Wool and Oil Cloth Table Covers.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Stocks, Neckties, Suspenders and Handkerchiefs. Balmoral and Hoop Skirts. Window Shades and Wall Papers.

HATS.

Every quality, style and color, from 12½ cts. up.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The largest and best assortment of Ladie's, Gents', Misses' and Children's Tampeco, Morocco, English Kid, Glove Kid, French Lasting, Goat and Fine Calf, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Buskins, Slippers and Ties in town, with or without heels, made to order, call and see them, they speak for themselves.

QUEENSWARE.

A large assortment.

GROCERIES.

Prime Rio, Java and French Breakfast Coffee, Extra fine Imperial, Young Hyson, Japanese and Oolong Teas; Prepared and Essence of Coffee; Sugars and Syrups, a choice assortment; Corn Starch, Farina; Extracts for flavoring and Spices of all kinds.

TOBACCO.

Extra Congress, Navy, Spun Roll, Flounder, Dew Drop, Eldorado, Grapevine, 12 inch Twist, bright Virginia Cavendish, Solice, Century Brand and Fine Cut Cavendish Chewing Tobacco. Also, Smoking Tobacco and Segars of the choicest brands.

HERRING, MACKERAL AND SALT.

Together with a great variety of other goods, to which we invite the early attention of everybody; but dont come without the money.

TERMS—CASH.

May 1st, 1865.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of WILLIAM BRALLIAR, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned residing at Bloody Run, by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

May 5. SAMUEL BENDER, Adm'r.

NOTICE TO TAVERN-KEEPERS.—Licenses granted May Term, 1865, are in my hands for collection. If not lifted in ten days they will be returned to the Court, according to law. J. B. FARQUHAR,

May 5. Treasurer.

JUSTICES ELECT.—By the act of Assembly, those persons recently elected to the Office of Justice of the Peace, are required to notify the Prothonotary within thirty days of their acceptance. This has been done in but a few cases. It should be attended to at once, so that I can inform the Governor and obtain the Commissions. D. E SHANNON.

ap7

DYSPEPSIA,
And Diseases Resulting From
DISEASES OF THE LIVER
AND
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
THE
GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

These Bitters have performed more cures

GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have more respectable people to vouch for them

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Prespiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER.

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic,

Contains No Rum or Whiskey.

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOS. B. FLORENCE:

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be.

Truly your friend,
THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy-Iron Works

Farm, Garden & Household.

WRITTEN FOR THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE CORN CROP.

In the midst of the planting season, the farmer will do well to remember that his profits, on this most important crop, depend more upon thorough cultivation, than upon the extent of surface planted. It is a great mistake, made by very many, to go on planting and adding acre to acre, until the close of the planting season, without a thought as to future cultivation. There is no other crop, the profits, of which, depend so much upon thorough tillage. The field, that will scarcely produce forty bushel to the acre with slovenly culture, may be made to produce from sixty to one hundred bushels with the little additional labor required to cultivate and keep it clean after planting.—Drouth will sometimes almost destroy a corn crop carelessly tilled, when deep ploughing and clean and thorough culture are all that are necessary to make the farmer almost independent of the weather and secure for him a fair profit. See to it, then, farmers that you plant not an acre more of corn than you will be able to keep perfectly clean and mellow from the time it is above ground until it is too large to cultivate. Thorough work always pays, work half done never pays.

GOOD STOCK.—Why is it that on so many of the farms throughout the country, farms of which no person need be ashamed, and which in almost every particular except this one, show the unquestionable signs of good farming, the stock exhibit the unmistakable evidence of neglect and inattention in in breeding? There is no donbt that it is generally the result either of carelessness or that it arises from the mistaken idea often entertained by farmers, that "it will not pay" to devote more attention and expense to this branch of their business.

How very much mistaken are those who indulge in this idea, for that it will cost no more to keep a well-bred animal than one of an inferior quality is an undisputed fact, and very often it is the case that that breed of animals which is particularly distinguished for some excellent quality, consume less than those which are their decided inferiors. Hence it follows from this, that it is possible to keep more well-bred animals upon a certain quantity of food than those of an inferior quality.

Having thus proved that it is poor economy, in relation to the quantity of food consumed, to keep an inferior animal, I shall now speak of some of the other advantages which well-bred animals have over the inferior. Take, for example, two oxen, one of which is well-bred and well cared for; the other an ill-bred, ill cared for, inferior animal and notice the vastly greater ease and celerity with which the former will do his work in comparison to the latter. In like manner take two cows and notice the difference in the quantity and quality of their milk. Also, in relation to fattening qualities, observe how much quicker, and with what greater facility the well-bred animals may be fattened, and to what greater weights they may be brought than those which are inferior to them. But some may say that it is necessary, in order to obtain these well-bred animals, to invest more money than they care about doing. It is true that in some cases it is necessary to expend a certain amount, but this when properly invested, will soon be repaid. But it often happens that it is not necessary to expend anything, for there are doubtless some of your neighbors who possess better bred males than yourself, and often can by thus interchanging great benefits may ensue.

Such a method as this would benefit only those who raise their own breeding stock but those who buy their stock and sell the young, generally run a risk of obtaining some inferior animals.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

SOWING SEEDS.—Few of us are aware of the amount of labor we entail upon ourselves by sowing foul seed, or seed that contains a large quantity of weed seed, upon our fields. We are sowing it every year, and what is worse, we cannot always help ourselves.

Prof. Buckman, late of the Royal Agricultural College, after the most careful investigation, found that in a pint of ordinary clover seed, there were no less than 7000 seeds of weeds. In a pint of common grass seed, such as is generally bought at the stores, there were 12,600 weed seeds. In a pint of broad-leaved clover, there were 39,-gave 25,560, and another the enormous quantity of 70,400 foul weed seeds.

The number of these vile seeds to be found in our grass seeds like timothy, red-top, etc., is no doubt incredibly great. Is there any subject more important, therefore, than how to procure pure seed? We have weeds enough without sowing them.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

CLEAN MILKING.—It is sometimes forgotten that the last gill of milk drawn from the cow's udder is the best part of every milking. Careful experiments made in England show, (according to a report lately published) that the quality of cream obtained from the last cup taken from most cows exceeds that of the first in proportion of twelve to one. Hence a person who carelessly leaves but a half pint of milk undrawn loses in reality about as much cream as would be afforded by six or eight pints at the beginning; and loses too that part of the cream which gives the richness and flavor to the butter.

KILL THE CATERPILLARS.—We have several communications urging upon those who own trees to devote a little time now to the destruction of caterpillar nests, which unusually numerous this season. One gentleman, who has no trees of his own, went into his neighbor's garden, and estimates that he killed 10,000 of these mischievous insects, in an hour's time, and in so doing probably saved his friend his fruit crop next fall. An hour spent now in destroying these pests is of more value than ten hours will be a few weeks hence, and we hope a war of extermination will everywhere be waged against them.—*Boston Journal.*

AS DULL AS A HOE.—Why should the hoe be made the whipping post for so many bluntedged scythes, axes, knives, and other tools? As dull as a hoe! Many a farmer works the year through with a hoe whose edge is thicker than an old-fashioned copper, when a few minutes turning of the grindstone would put it in good working order. A sharp hoe saves time and strength, and does one's work better than a dull one. No farmer will mow ordinarily longer than a day, without grinding his scythe, why not always keep an edge also upon the hoe?—*American Agriculturist.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of William Penrose, late of Napier township, deceased.
Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in St. Clair township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to him without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
ap28 CYRUS PENROSE, Adm'r.

NOTICE.—Having left my Books and Sale List in the hands of H. NICODEMUS, Esq., of Bedford, for settlement, all persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please call on him, at his office, and settle. WM. DIBERT,
Late proprietor of the Washington Hotel.
Bedford, March 31, 1865.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.
Gold-Bearing Bonds.

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more,* according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50	note.
Two cents	"	"	$100	"
Ten	"	"	$500	"
20	"	"	$1000	"
$1	"	"	$5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to the 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is the

ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now in the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscsibed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the
1st NATIONAL BANK of HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of HUNTINGDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG.
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., Bedford.
REED & SCHELL, "
feb24:3m

STAND FROM UNDER!
CHEAP CORNER
COMING DOWN
WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR
Has been to the City purchasing his
SPRING STOCK,
and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell at
A REDUCTION OF FROM
25 to 50 per cent.
OF FORMER PRICES.

We ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.
COLONADE BUILDING,
J. B. FARQUHAR.

***Brown Muslin* 50 cents,**
AT
CHEAP CORNER.
Calico Twenty-Five Cents,
AT
CHEAP CORNER.
Delaines Thirty-Five cents,
AT
CHEAP CORNER.
GOOD MACKEREL
IN
Barrels, Half Barrels, Quarters & Kits,
AT
FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER,
EAST PITT STREET.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

BEDFORD SELECT SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND BOYS.
The Rev. S. J. BERLIN, A. M., proposes to re-open the Select School, in this place, (formerly taught by Prof. LYON,) on
On Tuesday, the 18th day of April, 1865.
TERMS—PER SESSION OF ELEVEN WEEKS:
FIRST CLASS.
The Common English Branches..... $6 00
SECOND CLASS.
Algebra, Nat. Philosophy, History, &c $7 00
THIRD CLASS.
Latin, Greek, and the higher branches..... $9 00
One-half the Tuition in advance, and the other before the close of the session.
S. J. BERLIN, Principal.
Bedford, Pa., April 7th.:3t

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
MRS. STEWART'S.
☛ CALL AND SEE THEM.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Bedford County Mutual Oil Company.
Capital Stock.....$150,000.
Par Value of Shares.....$1.00.
No Favoritism. Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:
1. A lease of one-half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.
2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. New derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.
3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.
4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Island Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.
5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells.

The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territories of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day, the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and to raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-flour, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company,* as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

The following named persons are authorized to receive subscriptions to this valuable stock.
Jacob Reed, } Bedford Borough.
B. F. Meyers, }
Isaac D. Earnest, Bedford tp.
Henry F. Smith, St. Clair.
J. H. Schell, Schellsburg.
J. J. Barndollar, Bloody Run.
Richard Langdon, Hopewell.
S. S. Fluck, Saxton.
J. B. FARQUHAR,
ap28 Treasurer pro tem.

PUBLIC SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate.
There will be sold, on SATURDAY, May 6th, 1865, one of the
MOST DESIRABLE FARMS
In Friends Cove, situate on the waters of Cove Creek, in Colerain township, Bedford county, containing
Two Hundred and Ninety-Six Acres
of first class Limestone Land, all under a high state of cultivation.
The improvements are a
TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, well finished,
New Bank Barn, with wagon shed attached, Stone Spring House, with a Spring of never failing water near the house, good Tenant House and Stable, Dry House, and other outbuildings. It is conceded that there is the best selection of Fruit on this property of any in the county, consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries and Plums.
There is also a fine Mill Site on this property, which makes it still more valuable.
There is about 200 acres cleared and under good fence, with about 30 acres of the finest meadow in the county. The balance of the land is well timbered. A visit to this property by persons wishing to purchase a good property will pay them amply for their trouble. Any person wishing information in regard to this property can call on JOHN ALSIP, of Bedford, or on the subscriber.
If the property is not sold before the day above mentioned, it will be then offered on that day at public outcry.
Terms easy, which will be made known on the day of sale.
mar10:ts JOHN STONE.

628. HOPKINS' 628.
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
No. **628 Arch st.** above 6th., PHIL'A.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The most complete assortment and best quality and styles of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts, in the City. Those of "Our Own Make," are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of First Class Retail Trade,—embracing all the new and desirable styles, sizes, lengths and size waists, in trail and plain SKIRTS, from 19 to 56 springs, from 33 to 44 inches long, and 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 3½, [illegible] than a hundred varieties for Ladies; in Misses' and Children's Skirts we are beyond all competition; all that are made by us have stamped on the kid pad "Hopkins' Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch street, Philad'a., and are warranted to give satisfaction.
☞ Agents for the "NEW FLEXIBLE" Skirt, the most pliable Hoop Skirt made, equal to Bradley's "Duplex Eliptic" Skirt, and at much lower prices.
Also, constantly in receipt of a full assortment of good Eastern made Skirts which are being sold at very low prices.—Kid padded and metalic fastened 16 springs 85 cents, 20 springs $1,26 springs $1 15, 30 springs $1 25 and 40 springs $1 50. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. *Terms Cash—One Price Only.* For circular containing catalogue of styles, lengths, sizes and Prices, call at or address by mail, inclosing stamp for postage,
"HOPKINS' HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 628 ARCH Street, Philadelphia."
ap28:2m

BLINDS AND SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
16 North Sixth Street, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices.
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.
ap17:2m*

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
J. ALSIP, Auctioneer.
The subscriber will offer at public sale on FRIDAY the 2d day of June, 1865, one of the
Best and Most Desirable Farms
in Bedford township, Bedford county, Pa., situate about one mile from the Hollidaysburg Pike, containing
105 ACRES and 20 PERCHES,
and all of first class limestone land, all under a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a
New Two Story Brick House,
New Bank Barn,
with Carriage House and other out buildings, and a well of never failing water near the door;
A New Saw Mill,
in good order, and in a fine neighborhood for timber.
FRUIT:
The undersigned has a lease of eight years of two rows of Apple Trees on the mansion tract of Philip Zimmers, dec'd.
There is a young orchard of choice fruit on the premises, and peaches of the best quality.
There are about 75 acres cleared of which 15 acres are meadow of the very best quality, the balance is well timbered.
A visit to this property by persons wishing to purchase will pay them amply for their trouble. This valuable farm is situate about 3½ miles north of Bedford.
Terms easy—which will be made known on the day of sale. PHILIP ZIMMERS.
ap28

NEW MACKEREL,
HERRING,
and SHAD,
For Sale at Bloody Run Station.
feb17:6m* J. W. BARNDOLLAR.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.
These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.
These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preprevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Coric or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.
MILCH COWS.
The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,
HOGS.
In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented.
By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.
Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.
For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States. These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.
This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.
The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.
Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

MILLINERY GOODS.
BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
NO. 431 MARKET STREET, North Side,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have now open their usual handsome variety of
RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS,
STRAW & FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' & MISSES' HATS,
FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,
and all other articles required by the
MILLINERY TRADE!
By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.
☞ *Particular attention paid to filling orders.*
mar17:3m

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—In Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Hundred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clopper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address
R. B. WIGTON,
Nov. 18, 1864. President Glamorgan Iron Co., Huntingdon, Pa.

1865. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. 1865.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WALL PAPERS,
AND
WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
Corner FOURTH and MARKET streets, PHILADELPHIA.
N. P.—A fine stock of Linen Shades constantly on hand. feb24:3m

BEST WHITE LEAD!
PURE LIBERTY LEAD, BEST ZINC.
Unsurpassed for Whiteness, Fine Gloss, Durability, Firmness and Evenness of Surface.
PURE LIBERTY LEAD,
Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other Lead—Try it and you will have no other!
PURE LIBERTY ZINC,
Selected Zinc, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same.
PURE LIBERTY ZINC,
Warranted to do more and better work at a given cost than any other—Get the Best!
Manufactured at
PENNSYLVANIA PAINT and COLOR WORKS.
Orders executed promptly by
ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint, and Glass Dealers.
Store and Office, No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILADELPAIA. mar17:1y

O YES! ANOTHER O YES
THE undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the
AUCTIONEER AND SALE-CRYING
Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
ISAAC MILLER,
DAVID T. AKE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of JONATHAN C. DICKEN, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.
Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to him without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.
LEVI HARDINGER,
apl14:6t Administrator.

S. & W. SHUCK.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—
HATS AND CAPS.
All descriptions of LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

THE SPECIFIC Pill. TWO TO SIX
BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE
Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses, however originally caused, or however aggravated in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.
THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation: Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime* or *Brick-dust Deposits* in the URINE; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students,* and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.
☞ Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes *most,* of the following
SYMPTOMS:
Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss of Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous, or heavy sleep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition, or *Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful, Too Frequent, or Difficult Micturition, &c., &c.*
Professional Opinions.—"I have used your SPECIFIC PILLS' in many cases of *Spermatorrhea,* and with the most perfect success."—J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., LL. D., *Brooklyn.*
"It is as near a 'specific' as any medicine can be. I have cured very severe cases with from six to ten doses."—B. KEITH, M. D., *New York.*
"I know of no remedy, in the whole *Materia Medica,* equal to your Specific Pill in *Seminal* or *Urinary Weaknesses.*—ADOLPH BEHRE, M. D., *Prof. of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, N. Y.*
Personal Opinions.—*Mr. Winchester* is worthy of all confidence, and devotes himself enthusiastically to these Preparations."—D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., LL. D., *Amer. Med. Gazette, N. Y.*
"I have a personal knowledge of Mr. Winchester's Honesty and Integrity, and can assure the Profession and the public that his preparations can be relied on."—JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D., *Chemist, N. Y.*

The Specific Pill
Is not a Homoepathic Remedy, nor does it contain *Mercury, Iron, Cantharides,* or any injurious ingredient.—SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
☞ Price—$1 per box, six boxes (when ordered at once) $5. Sent by Mail. Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by
J. WINCHESTER, 36 John Street, N. Y.
oct.21,'64-1y.

SOMETHING NEW.
The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the East with a full and complete assortment of Ladies', Misses and Childrens'
Boots, Shoes, Gaitors and Balmorals,
Of every description, to which he respectfully invites their attention.
For Gentlemen, Boys and Youths, he has everything in their line, together with a splendid stock of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
Of the latest and most approved patterns: consisting of COLLARS, all styles, SCARFS, SCARF-PINS and RINGS, new and beautiful styles of NECK-TIES.
Underwear, Shirts, Socks, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, (ready hemmed.)
Also, the best brands of TOBACCO and SEGARS. All of which will be sold at a very small advance to nett and prompt paying customers.
The undersigned comes among you to gain a livelihood after the calamity which befel him at the burning of his native place (Chambersburgh), and hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please all, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. Being a practical Shoemaker, he feels confident that he fully understands his business, and has purchased his goods accordingly.
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REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.
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